

Deepal Warakagoda provided tape recordings. The Thailand recording of *N. s. burmanica* was taken from a cassette self-published by Uthai Treesucon published in 1983 as “*The forest night sounds*”; Nepal *N. s. lugubris* from a single cassette by Scott Connop titled “*Birdsongs of Nepal*”, published by the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology in 1993; Korean *N. j. japonica* by Kim Hyun-tae from his website: <soback.kornet.net1~pintail>; *N. j. japonica* from a 3-cassette collection titled “*Japanese birds in sound, 100 well-known species*” published in 1971 by NHK TV in Japan; *N. j. japonica* by Tsuruhiko Kabaya from a 6-CD collection titled “*The songs and calls of 420 birds in Japan*” published in 2001 by Shogakukan, Tokyo; *N. j. totogo* from “*Guide to natural sounds of Taiwan forests*”, published by Wind Records in Taipei. All the unattributed recordings were made by Ben King and will eventually be deposited at the Macaulay Library of Natural Sounds at the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology. Referee Pamela Rasmussen provided much useful critique. All measured specimens are housed at the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

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## The grammatical gender of avian genera

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In a recent article (David & Gosselin 2002), we have identified a number of inconsistencies in the current application of gender agreement rules to avian species-group names. In order to resolve the various issues it was indispensable for us to know the correct grammatical gender of most avian genera. It became obvious, at that point, that some of the inconsistencies that existed at the species level had their equivalent at the genus level.

The problems generally stem from the fact that some 19th-Century practices have not been comprehensively revised when the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature has, over the years (ICZN 1961, 1985, 1999), refined the ways of ascertaining the grammatical gender of generic names. Each section of the following text refers to a specific article of the ICZN Code (1999), and draws attention to the problematic genera. The Appendix lists the adjectival species-group names that must be modified in order to agree in gender with the genera in question, and also lists certain invariable words that might be confused with adjectival names. Unless stated otherwise, the authorship of each of the genera treated here is as given by Peters (1934-1986), and each citation has been verified in the original publication.

## Names formed from Latin or Greek words

### 1) Latin words of fixed gender

A name that is or ends in an ancient or mediaeval Latin word takes the gender given for that word in standard Latin dictionaries; if it is a compound word, the gender is given by the final component: in the case of a noun, the gender of that noun; in the case of any other component, such as a Latin suffix, the gender appropriate to that component (ICZN 1999: Art. 30.1.1, Glossary: Latin). Latin definitions and grammatical genders are taken from Glare (1982), Internationale Thesaurus-Kommission (1900-1993), and Lewis & Short (1879). Examples of names that are Latin words of fixed gender include *Satrapa* [masculine], *Grus* [feminine], *Falco* [masculine], and *Hirundo* [feminine]. Therefore:

***Bleda*** Bonaparte, 1857, is the name of Attila's brother, and is thus masculine (as is *Attila* Lesson, 1830).

***Colonia*** Gray, 1827, is the feminine Latin noun *colonia* [colonist], and is thus feminine. Even if viewed as formed from the Spanish word "colon" (Jobling 1991), *Colonia* would also be feminine because it ends in *a* and has only the noun *colonus* as its originally included nominal species (ICZN 1999: Art. 30.2.4; see Section 10, below).

***Emblema*** Gould, 1842, is a neuter noun [= mosaic] in both Latin and Greek, and is thus neuter [as already noted by Sibley & Monroe (1990)].

***Lagopus*** Brisson, 1760, is the feminine Latin noun *lagopus* [white grouse], and is thus feminine. Brisson himself consistently used feminine adjectives in combination with *Lagopus*.

***Milvago*** Spix, 1824, is either the masculine noun *milvus* [kite] or the feminine noun *milva* [she-kite], to which was added the feminine Latin suffix *ago* [a tendency] (Ernout 1941, Glare 1982), and it is thus feminine (as is *Gallinago* Brisson, 1760).

***Nigrita*** Strickland in Fraser, 1843, is the masculine Latin noun *Nigrita* [an inhabitant of the shores of the Nigris River], and is thus masculine (as is *Pseudonigrita* Reichenow, 1903). *Nigrita* is a replacement name for *Aethiops* Strickland, 1841, a Latin word that has the same meaning and the same gender as *Nigrita*.

## 2) Transliterated Greek words of fixed gender

A name that is or ends in an ancient Greek word transliterated into Latin without other changes takes the gender given for that word in standard Greek dictionaries (ICZN 1999: Art. 30.1.2, Glossary: Greek). Greek definitions and grammatical genders are taken from Liddell & Scott (1996). Examples of Greek words transliterated into Latin include *Leptopogon* (from πωγων [pogon: beard], masculine), *Petrochelidon* (from χελιδων [chelidon: swallow], feminine), and *Crossoptilon* (from πτιλον [ptilon: feather], neuter). It must be noted that both the Latin letters “k” [as in *Knipolegus*] and “c” [as in *Calidris*] are considered as valid transliterations of the Greek letter κ [kappa], while both the letters “u” [as in *Trugon*] and “y” [as in *Geotrygon*] are valid transliterations of the Greek letter υ [upsilon] (ICZN 1999: Art. 11.2; Woods 1944: 10; Stearn 1966: 262; etc.); this practice conforms to the general usage in scientific nomenclature, and to numerous examples put forward by the ICZN (1999: e.g. Art. 30.1.3). Therefore:

***Aglaeactis*** Gould, 1848, ends in the feminine noun ακτις [aktis: ray], and is thus feminine.

***Ampelion*** Tschudi, 1846, is the masculine noun αμπελιων [ampelion: a songbird], and is thus masculine.

***Cyclarhis*** Swainson, 1824, and ***Siphonorhis*** Sclater, 1861, end in the feminine noun ρις [rhis: nose], and are thus feminine.

***Eriocnemis*** Reichenbach, 1849, ends in the feminine noun κνημις [knemis: legging], and is thus feminine (as is *Hypocnemis* Cabanis, 1847).

***Geotrygon*** Gosse, 1847, ends in the feminine noun τρυγων [trugon: dove], and is thus feminine.

***Heliactin*** Boie, 1831, ends in the feminine noun ακτιν [aktin: ray], a nominative variant of ακτις [aktis], and is thus feminine.

***Illadopsis*** Heine, 1860, and ***Siptornopsis*** Cory, 1919, end in the feminine noun οψις [opsis: appearance], and are thus feminine (as are *Chloropsis* Jardine & Selby, 1827, *Thlypsis* Cabanis, 1851, etc.).

***Laniisoma*** Swainson, 1832, ends in the neuter noun σωμα [soma: body], and is thus neuter.

***Leucopternis*** Kaup, 1847, ends in the masculine noun πτερνις [pternis: a hawk], and is thus masculine.

***Macrodipteryx*** Swainson, 1837, ***Pseudocolopteryx*** Lillo, 1905, ***Spizapteryx*** Kaup, 1852, and ***Stelgidopteryx*** Baird, 1858, end in the feminine noun πτερυξ [pterux: wing], and are thus feminine (as are *Archaeopteryx* Meyer, 1861, and *Brachypteryx* Horsfield, 1822).

***Melozone*** Reichenbach, 1850, ends in the feminine noun ζωνη [zone: girdle], and is thus feminine.

***Metopothrix*** Sclater & Salvin, 1866, ends in the feminine noun θριξ [thrix: hair], and is thus feminine (as is *Leiothrix* Swainson, 1832).

***Myiopagis*** Salvin & Goodman, 1888, ends in the feminine noun παγις [pagis: snare], and is thus feminine.

*Neocrex* Sclater & Salvin, 1868, ends in the feminine noun κρεξ [krex: rail] and is thus feminine (as are *Crex* Bechstein, 1803, *Gallicrox* Blyth, 1852, and *Megacrex* D'Albertis & Salvadori, 1879).

*Orthonyx* Temminck, 1820, ends in the masculine noun ονυξ [onux: claw], and is thus masculine (as are *Certhionyx* Lesson, 1830, *Dolichonyx* Swainson, 1827, etc.).

*Pachycare* Gould, 1876, ends in the neuter noun καρη [kare: head], a nominative variant of καρᾶ [kara], and is thus neuter.

*Paramythia* De Vis, 1892, is the feminine noun παραμυθία [paramuthia: encouragement], and is thus feminine.

*Philydor* Spix, 1824, ends in the neuter noun υδωρ [udor: water], and is thus neuter.

### 3) Greek words latinized with an ending indicative of a particular gender

Names that are Greek words latinized with change of ending, or with a Latin or latinized suffix, take the gender normally appropriate to the changed ending or the Latin suffix (ICZN 1999: Art. 30.1.3). It must be emphasized that the ICZN Code does not expressly mention the normally appropriate gender of latinized endings. The examples given under Art. 30.1.3 indicate that names that have the Latin *us* ending are masculine, while those that have the Latin *a* ending are feminine; it can be inferred that those with the *um* ending are neuter. This conforms to the prevalent gender of Latin nouns with such endings, and to the general usage in scientific nomenclature. Therefore:

*Philentoma* Eyton, 1845, ends in the adjective εντομος [entomos: cut in pieces] latinized with a feminine ending, and must thus be treated as feminine. If it is argued that *Philentoma* is neuter because *entoma* is also the transliterated neuter plural form of “entomos” [from τα εντομα (ζοα): ta entoma (zoa): the cut (animals): the insects], it would follow that *Philentoma* would also be plural. A genus-group name, however, “must be, or be treated as, a noun in the nominative singular” (ICZN 1999: Art. 11.8), and in that form *Philentoma* can only be feminine.

*Todiramphus* Lesson, 1827, ends in the noun ραμφος [ramphos: bill], latinized with a masculine ending, and is thus masculine. See Christidis & Boles (1994: 60-61) for the correct spelling of this name. Some recent authors have treated *Todiramphus* as distinct from *Halcyon*, yet none of them has made all of the required gender changes to the adjectival names.

*Tricholaema* J. & E. Verreaux, 1855, ends in the noun λαιμος [laimos: throat], latinized with a feminine ending, and is thus feminine [as already noted by Short & Horne (1987)].

### 4) Compound words ending in ops

All compound names ending in *ops* are mandatorily masculine, regardless of their derivation or of their treatment by their authors (ICZN 1999: Art. 30.1.4.3). In current avian literature, however, the following genera are not consistently treated as

masculine: *Creurgops* Sclater, 1858; *Hymenops* Lesson, 1828; *Jacamerops* Lesson, 1830; *Lophozosterops* Hartert, 1896; *Loxops* Cabanis, 1847; *Prionops* Vieillot, 1816; *Speirops* Reichenbach, 1852; and *Zosterops* Vigors & Horsfield, 1826.

### 5) Compound words ending in the suffix *ites, oides, ides, odes, or istes*

A compound genus-group name ending in the suffix *ites, oides, ides, odes, or istes* is to be treated as masculine unless its author, when establishing the name, stated that it had another gender or treated it as such by combining it with an adjectival species-group name in another gender form (ICZN 1999: Art. 30.1.4.4). Therefore:

*Anthropoides* Vieillot, 1816, *Aramides* Pucheran, 1845, *Penelopides* Reichenbach, 1849, and *Sypheotides* Lesson, 1839, were not combined with species-group names when originally established, and are thus masculine.

*Butorides* Blyth, 1852, was first established in combination with the feminine adjective *javanica*, and is thus feminine.

*Cinclodes* Gray, 1840, was first established in combination with the masculine adjective *patagonicus*, and is thus masculine.

*Pionites* Heine, 1890, was first established in combination with the latinized masculine adjective *melanocephalus*, and is thus masculine.

*Piprites* Cabanis, 1847, was first established in combination with the feminine adjective *pileata*, and is thus feminine.

*Saxicoloides* Lesson, 1832, was first established in the combination *Turdus* (*Saxicoloides*) *erythrurus*, and is thus masculine.

*Turdoides* Cretzschmar, 1827, was first established in combination with the latinized feminine adjective *leucocephala*, and is thus feminine.

### 6) Latin words with a changed ending

A name that is or ends in a Latin word of which the ending has been changed takes the gender appropriate to the new ending. If the ending is such as not to indicate a particular gender, the name is to be treated as masculine (ICZN 1999: Art. 30.1.4.5). It must be emphasized again that the ICZN Code does not expressly mention the normally appropriate gender of Latin endings. The example given under Art. 30.1.4.5 indicates that names that have the Latin *a* ending are feminine; it can be inferred that those with the *us* ending are masculine and those with the *um* ending are neuter (see also Section 3, above). Therefore:

*Andigena* Gould, 1851, ends in the Latin noun *genus* [offspring] with a changed ending indicative of the feminine gender, and is thus feminine.

*Garrulax* Lesson, 1831, is the Latin adjective *garrulus* [garrulous] with a changed ending not indicative of a particular gender, and is thus masculine.

*Procnias* Illiger, 1811, is the Latin noun *Progne* [a mythical character] with a changed ending not indicative of a particular gender, and is thus masculine. If *Procnias* is considered as modified from the comparable Greek noun Προκνη [Prokne], it would also be masculine because it was not combined with a species-group name when originally established (ICZN 1999: Art. 30.1.4.2).

*Tiaris* Swainson, 1827, is the Latin (and Greek) noun *tiaras* or *tiara* [a Persian head-dress] with a changed ending not indicative of a particular gender, and is thus masculine. Moreover, it was originally established in combination with the masculine adjective *pusillus*.

### 7) Words of common or variable gender

A genus-group name that is or ends in a Latin or Greek word of common or variable gender (masculine or feminine) is to be treated as masculine unless its author, when establishing the name, stated that it is feminine or treated it as feminine in combination with an adjectival species-group name. It is important to note here that the gender of a name is indicated solely by an author's action in the work where the name is originally established (ICZN 1999: Art. 30.1, 30.1.4.2, Glossary: establish). Thus:

#### 7a) Latin words of common or variable gender

Most classical Latin nouns that end in the substantival suffix *cola* [dweller] are masculine, but a few are feminine as well as masculine [e.g. *monticola*, *limicola* (Glare 1982)]. Thus, generic names that end in *cola* and that happen to be classical Latin words of common or variable gender, or happen to be newly derived words, are not all mandatorily masculine contrary to what Clancey (1992: 221), Dowsett & Dowsett-Lemaire (1993: 359), and Sibley & Monroe (1990: 592) have concluded; they are feminine if originally established in combination with a feminine adjectival name (Godfrey 1965). For example, *Arundinicola* d'Orbigny, 1840, originally established in combination with the latinized adjective *leucocephala*, is feminine and currently treated as such. Therefore:

***Bambusicola*** Gould, 1863, was first established in combination with the noun phrase *sonorivox*, and is thus masculine.

***Chthonicola*** Gould, 1847, was not combined with a species-group name when originally established, and is thus masculine. *Anthus minimus* Vigors & Horsfield was simply listed as the type species, but Christidis & Boles (1994: 64-65) argued that *Chthonicola* is feminine because Gould, elsewhere and later, used the combination *Chthonicola minima*; however, this action does not meet the requirement ("when establishing") of ICZN (1985: Art. 30 (a)(i), Glossary: establish; 1999: Art. 30.1.4.2).

***Cisticola*** Kaup, 1829, was not combined with a species-group name when originally established, and is thus masculine.

***Graminicola*** Jerdon, 1863, was first established in combination with *bengalensis*, an adjective not indicative of a particular gender, and is thus masculine.

***Hylacola*** Gould, 1843, was first established in combination with the feminine adjective *cauta*, and is thus feminine [as already noted by Christidis & Boles (1994: 64)].

***Muscisaxicola*** d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, was first established in combination with words not indicative of a particular gender (*mentalis*, *maculirostris*, *rufivertex*, and *striaticeps*), and is thus masculine.

***Pinicola*** Vieillot, 1807, was first established in combination with the feminine adjective *rubra*, and is thus feminine [as already noted by Godfrey (1965)].

***Rupicola*** Brisson, 1760, was not combined with a species-group name when originally established, and is thus masculine.

***Saxicola*** Bechstein, 1802, was first established in combination with three nouns in apposition: the Latin noun phrase *rubicola* [dweller among brambles]; the Latin noun *oenanthe* [a bird]; and the Latin noun *rubetra*, used by Gazes as the translation of Aristotle's βᾱτις [batis: a bird] (Belon 1555; Jobling 1991). *Saxicola* is thus masculine.

***Schoenicola*** Blyth, 1844, was not combined with a species-group name when originally established, and is thus masculine.

***Dives*** Deppe, 1830, a Latin adjective [opulent] with identical masculine and feminine endings, was first established as a subgenus together with the type by tautonymy *Icterus dives* Deppe, 1830 (*vide* Peters 1968: 186), and is thus masculine [original not seen].

#### 7b) Greek words of common or variable gender

The Greek adjectives δρυμωδης [drumodes: wooded, woody], ροδοπηχυς [rhodopechus: rosy-armed], τοξηρης [toxeres: armed with a bow] and τρηρων [treron: shy], and the Greek nouns χεν [chen: goose], ορτυξ [ortux: quail], παις [pais: child], περδιξ [perdix: partridge] and φυλαξ [phulax: guardian] are masculine as well as feminine (Liddell & Scott 1996). Therefore:

***Ammoperdix*** Gould, 1851, was first established in combination with the nouns *heyi* and *bonhami*, and is thus masculine.

***Caloperdix*** Blyth, 1861, was first established in combination with the masculine adjective *ocellatus*, and is thus masculine.

***Chen*** Boie, 1822, and the final components of ***Alopochen*** Stejneger in Kingsley, 1885, ***Cyanochen*** Bonaparte, 1856, and ***Neochen*** Oberholser, 1918, are the transliterated Greek noun χεν [chen: goose]. Because each of these names was first established in combination with a feminine adjective (*Chen hyperborea*, *Alopochen aegyptiaca*, *Cyanochen cyanoptera*, *Neochen jubata*), all four are feminine.

***Cinnyris*** Cuvier, 1816, is the putative nominative singular [κιννυρις] of the nominative plural κιννυριδες [kinnurides], defined by Liddell & Scott (1996) as meaning τα μικρα ορνιθαρια [ta mikra ornitharia: the small birdlets]. Because the gender of the word is unknown, and because *Cinnyris* was not combined with a species-group name when originally established, it must be treated as masculine.

***Drymodes*** Gould, 1840, was first established in combination with the feminine adjective *brunneopygia*, and is thus feminine. Although the meaning given by Gould for *Drymodes* ("lover of woodland places") is not fully reflected by the word he chose, the name would still be feminine even if considered as a modified Greek word [as per Jobling (1991); see Section 7c, below], or considered as ending in the suffix *-odes* (see Section 5, above).

*Eutoxeres* Reichenbach, 1849, *Heliopais* Sharpe, 1893, *Melanoperdix* Jerdon, 1853, *Hylophylax* Ridgway, 1909, *Schoeniophylax* Ridgway, 1909, *Phapitreron* Bonaparte, 1854, and *Treron* Vieillot, 1816, were not combined with a species-group name when originally established, and are thus masculine.

*Lophortyx* Bonaparte, 1838, was first established in combination with the feminine adjective *californica*, and is thus feminine.

*Oreortyx* Baird, 1858, was first established in combination with the masculine adjective *pictus*, and is thus masculine.

*Rhodopechys* Cabanis, 1851, was first established in combination with the masculine adjective *sanguineus*, and is thus masculine.

The Greek noun *ορνις* [*ornis*: bird] is and always has been masculine as well as feminine (Arndt & Gingrich 1957, Bailly 1950, Liddell & Scott 1996, etc.). Accordingly, names ending in “ornis” end in a word of common gender, and fall under Art. 30.1.4.2 of ICZN (1999). The fact that *Ichthyornis* was used as an example of Art. 30.1.2 (names that end in a Greek word of fixed gender) is obviously an oversight, of no real consequence here because examples “do not form part of the legislative text of the Code” (ICZN 1999: Art. 89.2). Generic names ending in “ornis” are masculine unless combined with a feminine adjectival name when originally established. As a matter of fact, *Ichthyornis* Marsh, 1872, is masculine because it was first established in combination with *dispar*, an adjective not indicative of a particular gender. *Anthornis* Gray, 1840, and *Torreornis* Barbour & Peters, 1927, originally established in combination with feminine adjectives, are currently treated as feminine. Therefore:

*Basilornis* Bonaparte, 1851, *Chlorornis* Reichenbach, 1850, *Lophornis* Lesson, 1829, *Mesitornis* Bonaparte, 1855, *Nyctornis* Jardine & Selby, 1830, and *Rhopornis* Richmond, 1902, were not combined with a species-group name when originally established, and are thus masculine.

*Acanthornis* Legge, 1887, was first established in combination with the feminine adjective *magna*, and is thus feminine.

*Agapornis* Selby, 1836, was first established in combination with the masculine adjective *swinderianus*, and is thus masculine.

*Agriornis* Gould, 1839, was first established in combination with the latinized masculine adjectives *leucurus* and *micropterus*, and is thus masculine.

*Amauornis* Reichenbach, 1853, was first established in combination with the feminine adjective *olivacea*, and is thus feminine.

*Amblyornis* Elliot, 1872, was first established in combination with the feminine adjective *inornata*, and is thus feminine.

*Carpornis* Gray, 1846, was first established in combination with the feminine adjectives *arcuata*, *cucullata*, *melanocephala*, *nigra*, and *rubrocristata*, and is thus feminine.

*Casiornis* Des Murs, 1856, was first established in combination with the noun *typus*, and is thus masculine.



**Chaetornis** Gray, 1848, was first established in combination with the feminine adjective *striata*, and is thus feminine.

**Cyornis** Blyth, 1843, was first established in combination with words not indicative of a particular gender (*banyumas*, *tickelliae*, *unicolor*, and *rubeculoides*), and is thus masculine.

**Iridosornis** Lesson, 1844, was first established in combination with the noun phrase *rufivertex* (fide Ménégaux 1913), and is thus masculine.

**Lampornis** Swainson, 1827, was first established in combination with the masculine adjective *amethystinus*, and is thus masculine.

**Machetornis** Gray, 1841, was first established in combination with the feminine adjective *rixosa*, and is thus feminine.

**Rhyacornis** Blandford, 1872, was first established in combination with the feminine adjective *fuliginosa*, and is thus feminine.

**Sayornis** Bonaparte, 1854, was first established in combination with an adjective not indicative of a particular gender (*nigricans*, the type by monotypy), and is thus masculine [original not seen].

**Schiffornis** Bonaparte, 1854, was first established in combination with words not indicative of a particular gender (*major* and *minor*), and with the feminine adjective *turdina*, and is thus feminine.

**Tigriornis** Sharpe, 1895, was first established in combination with the latinized feminine adjective *leucolopha*, and is thus feminine.

Many generic names ending in *es* are Greek words formed from verb stems. Some are classical Greek nouns of fixed gender (e.g. the masculine *Threnetes*, θρηνητης, from θρηνεω [threneo: to lament]), while others are classical adjectives that have identical masculine and feminine endings (e.g. *Oxylabes*, οξυλαβης, from λαμβανω [lambano: to take]). Other generic names ending in *es*, however, are words that are newly derived from Greek verb stems; for example, *Chersomanes* and *Thamnomanes*, from μαινομαι [mainomai: to rave], were created on the model of classical adjectives such as ορνιθομανης [ornithomanes: mad for birds] and υλομανης [hulomanes: mad for woods]. Such derived names are not Greek words of fixed gender transliterated into Latin without other changes (ICZN 1999: Art. 30.1.2). They must thus be treated as words of common gender (Art. 30.1, 30.1.4.2). *Chersomanes* Cabanis, 1851, is thus feminine because it was first established in combination with feminine adjectives, while *Thamnomanes* Cabanis, 1847, is masculine because it was first established in combination with masculine adjectives. Therefore:

**Ammomanes** Cabanis, 1851, derived from μαινομαι [mainomai: to rave], was first established in combination with the noun *deserti* (in the text), and with the feminine adjective *pallida* (in a footnote), and is thus feminine.

**Augustes** Gould, 1849, derived from αυγαζω [augazo: to appear bright], was first established in combination with "*Lumachellus*" [= *Ornismya lumachella* Lesson, 1838] and with the masculine adjective *scutatus*, and is thus masculine. Note that

Lesson's *lumachella* is an Italian word (Jobling 1991), and is thus indeclinable (ICZN 1999: Art. 31.2.3).

*Cormobates* Mathews, 1922, derived from βαινῶ [baino: to walk], was first established in combination with the feminine adjectives *leucophaea* and *superciliosa*, and is thus feminine.

*Iridophanes* Ridgway, 1901, derived from φαίνω [phaino: to bring to light], was not combined with a species-group name when originally established, and is thus masculine.

*Lymnocryptes* Kaup, 1829, derived from κρυπτῶ [krupto: to hide], was not combined with a species-group name when originally established, and is thus masculine.

### 7c) Greek words with a modified or latinized ending not indicative of a particular gender

Several generic names are formed from Greek words, but with a changed ending. For example, *Crateroscelis* and *Erythrogonys* end respectively in the neuter nouns σκελος [skelos: leg] and γονυ [gonu: knee], with a changed ending. Such names are not Greek words of fixed gender transliterated into Latin without other changes (ICZN 1999: Art. 30.1.2). They must thus be treated as words of common gender (Art. 30.1.4.2) because ICZN (1999) does not otherwise consider the gender of modified Greek endings. It is to be remembered here that a scientific name "must be, or be treated as, a noun in the nominative singular" (ICZN 1999: Art. 11.8).

Even if viewed as latinized Greek words with a changed ending that, contrary to *us*, *a*, *um*, is not indicative of a particular gender (Art. 30.1.3 Examples), names such as *Crateroscelis* and *Erythrogonys* would also have to be considered as words of common or variable gender (Art. 30.1.4.2). *Crateroscelis* Sharpe, 1883, is thus feminine because it was first established in combination with feminine adjectives, while *Erythrogonys* Gould, 1838, is masculine because it was first established in combination with masculine adjectives. Although these names are not arbitrary combinations of letters because they are clearly formed on the correct stems of Greek words (ICZN 1999: Art. 30.1), but with a change of ending, treating them as arbitrary combinations of letters (Art. 11.3, 30.2) would not alter the following conclusions. Therefore:

*Acropternis* Cabanis & Heine, 1859, from πτερνη or πτερνα [pterne or pterna: ankle], with a changed ending, was first established in combination with the noun phrase *orthonyx*, and is thus masculine.

*Actitis* Illiger, 1811, from ακτιτης [aktites: coast dweller], with a changed ending, was not combined with a species-group name when originally established, and is thus masculine.

*Chionis* Forster, 1788, from χιον [chion: snow], with a changed ending, was not combined with a species-group name when originally established, and is thus masculine.

***Climacteris*** Temminck, 1820, from κλιμακτηρ [klimacter: rung of a ladder], with a changed ending, was not combined with a species-group name when originally established, and is thus masculine.

***Cissopis*** Vieillot, 1816, from ωψ (genitive ωπος) [ops, opos: face], but with a changed ending, was not combined with a species-group name when originally established, and is thus masculine.

***Corythopis*** Sundevall, 1836, from ωψ [ops: face] or οψις [opsis: appearance], but with a changed ending, was apparently not combined with a species-group name when originally established, and is thus masculine [original not seen]. Note: we have failed to find *Corythopis* in a name combination quoted from Sundevall.

***Diglossopis*** Sclater, 1856, from ωψ [ops: face] or οψις [opsis: appearance], but with a changed ending, was first established in combination with *caerulescens*, an adjective not indicative of a particular gender, and is thus masculine.

***Glaucis*** Boie, 1831, from γλαυκος [glaukos: gleaming], with a changed ending, was not combined with a species-group name when originally established, and is thus masculine.

***Heliolais*** Sharpe, 1903, from λαιος [laios: a thrush] (Richmond 1909), but with a changed ending, was first established in combination with *kemoensis*, an adjective not indicative of a particular gender, and is thus masculine. Although the Greek nouns επιλαις [epilais] and υπολαις [hupolais] also designate a small passerine, there is no such word as “lais” [“λαις”] in ancient Greek.

***Urolais*** Alexander, 1903, from λαιος [laios: a thrush] (Richmond 1909), but with a changed ending, was first established in combination with the noun *mariae*, and is thus masculine. See *Heliolais*, above.

***Pygoscelis*** Wagler, 1832, from σκελος [skelos: leg], with a changed ending, was not combined with a species-group name when originally established, and is thus masculine.

***Xanthotis*** Reichenbach, 1852, from ους (genitive ωτος) [ous, otos: ear], but with a changed ending, was first established in combination with *flaviventris*, an adjective not indicative of a particular gender, and is thus masculine. This name (as well as *Melanotis* Bonaparte, 1850, and *Euptilotis* Gould, 1858) should not be confused with names ending in the feminine Greek (and Latin) noun ωτις [*otis*: bustard] (Jobling 1991, Pritchard 1994).

***Callaeas*** Forster, 1778, from καλλαιον [kallaion: wattle], with a changed ending and with the inclusion of the latinized “ae” spelling, was not combined with a species-group name when originally established, and is thus masculine.

***Conopias*** Cabanis & Heine, 1859, from κωνωψ (genitive κωνωπος) [konops, konopos: gnat], but with a changed ending, was first established in combination with the masculine adjective *superciliosus*, and is thus masculine.

***Lochmias*** Swainson, 1827, from λοχμιος [lochmios: of the coppice], with a changed ending, was not combined with a species-group name when originally established, and is thus masculine.

***Microrhopias*** Sclater, 1862, from ρωψ (genitive ρωπος) [rhops, rhopos: bush], but with a changed ending, was not combined with a species-group name when originally established, and is thus masculine.

***Anthreptes*** Swainson, 1832, from θρεπτηρ [threpter: feeder, rearer], but with a changed ending, was not combined with a species-group name when originally established, and is thus masculine.

***Ceryle*** Boie, 1828, from κηρυλος [kerulos: a sea-bird], with a changed ending, was not combined with a species-group name when originally established, and is thus masculine. *Chloroceryle* Kaup, 1848, and *Megaceryle* Kaup, 1848, however, were established in combination with feminine adjectival names, and are feminine.

***Eremopterix*** Kaup, 1836, from πτερυξ [pterux: wing], but with a changed ending, was not combined with a species-group name when originally established, and is thus masculine. Whereas the ending *pteryx* (as in *Archaeopteryx*, etc.; see Section 2, above) is the transliteration of πτερυξ [pterux], the ending *pteryx* is not, because the Latin “i” represents the Greek ι [iota], not the Greek υ [upsilon: u or y] (ICZN 1985: Appendix B).

***Eudynamys*** Vigors & Horsfield, 1826, from δυναμις [dunamis: force], but with a changed ending, was first established in combination with words not indicative of a particular gender (*orientalis* and *flindersii*), and is thus masculine. Whereas *dynamis* (as in *Microdynamis* Salvadori, 1878) is the transliteration of δυναμις [dunamis], *dynamys* is not, because the Latin “y” represents the Greek υ [upsilon: u], not the Greek ι [iota: i] (ICZN 1985: Appendix B).

There is no such word as “myias” or “muis” [“μυιας”] in classical Greek. Cabanis (1850), when he established *Eumyias*, stated that it was formed from μυια [muia: fly], and Cabanis & Heine (1859), when they established *Phyllomyias*, noted that it was formed from “μυιας (= *muscipapa*)”. In other words, *myias* is the Greek word μυια [muia: fly] with a new ending to convey a new meaning [flycatcher]. For undisclosed reasons, Watson [in Peters (1986: 311, footnote)] stated that *Rhinomyias* is a feminine noun of Greek origin (but he nonetheless used it in combination with the masculine adjective *subsolanus*). In fact, names ending in *myias* are currently treated in a rather haphazard manner. *Eumyias* was first established in combination with *indigo*, a word not indicative of a particular gender, while *Pyrrhomyias* was first established in combination with the masculine adjective *cinnamomeus*, yet both are now generally treated as feminine; *Rhinomyias* is currently combined with one masculine and several feminine adjectives; *Phaeomyias* and *Uromyias* are currently treated as feminine, while *Phyllomyias* and *Tolmomyias* are treated as masculine.

The word *myias* can only be viewed as the Greek noun μυια [muia], with a new ending not indicative of a particular gender. Names that end in *myias* must thus be treated as words of common gender (ICZN 1999: Art. 30.1, 30.1.3, 30.1.4.2). Therefore:

***Eumyias*** Cabanis, 1850, was first established in combination with *indigo*, a word not indicative of a particular gender, and is thus masculine.

*Heteromyias* Sharpe, 1879, was first established in combination with the noun phrase *cinereifrons*, and is thus masculine.

*Pyrhomyias* Cabanis & Heine, 1859, was first established in combination with the noun *heinei* and the masculine adjective *cinnamomeus*, and is thus masculine.

*Rhinomyias* Sharpe, 1879, was first established in combination with the noun phrase *ruficauda* and the adjective *pectoralis*, not indicative of a particular gender, and is thus masculine.

## Names formed from words that are neither Latin nor Greek

In addition to words originating from languages other than Latin and Greek, the present category includes modified classical words, such as *Dacelo*, from *Alcedo* (ICZN 1999: Art. 30.2.4 Examples). Therefore, classical words with a modified stem (as opposed to a modified ending) belong here. Unless stated otherwise, the etymology of the following names is as given by Jobling (1991).

### 8) Nouns from modern European languages

A name that reproduces exactly a noun having a gender in a modern European language takes the gender of that noun (ICZN 1999: Art. 30.2.1). For example, *Remiz* Jarocki, 1819, is masculine because it is the masculine Polish noun “remiz”, while *Fregata* Lacépède, 1799, and *Porzana* Vieillot, 1816, are respectively the feminine Italian nouns “fregata” and “porzana”. Therefore:

*Ara* Lacépède, 1799, is the masculine French noun “ara”, attested since 1558 (Robert 1985), and is thus masculine. Even if only the Tupi Indian etymology is considered, *Ara* would also be masculine as it would then fall under Art. 30.2.3 (ICZN 1999). Because Lacépède did not include species when he established the genus *Ara* (*vide* Daudin 1800, Desmarest 1826, Sherborn 1899), its gender would then be indicated by the name combinations of the first subsequently included nominal species (ICZN 1999: Art. 30.2.3, 67.2.2), and as Daudin (*in* Buffon 1802: 198-199) combined *Ara* with the masculine adjectives *severus* and *ater* (the only adjectives among the originally included nominal species), *Ara* would then be masculine.

*Tchagra* Lesson, 1831, is the masculine French noun “tchagra”, attested since 1797 (Jobling 1991, Larousse 1866-1876), and is thus masculine.

*Turnix* Bonnaterre, 1791, is the masculine French noun “turnix”, attested since 1770 (e.g. Robert 1985), and is thus masculine. Moreover, *Turnix* was first established in combination with the masculine adjective *africanus*.

### 9) Names of which the gender was indicated by their combination with an adjectival name

If the gender of a name was not expressly specified by its author, the name takes the gender indicated by its combination with one or more adjectival species-group names of the originally included nominal species (ICZN 1999: Art. 30.2.3, 67.2). For example, *Jabiru* Hellmayr, 1906, is feminine because it was established in

combination with the latinized feminine adjective *myceteria*, while *Philippinia* Hachisuka, 1941, is masculine because it was established in combination with the masculine adjective *primigenius*. Therefore:

***Aplonis*** Gould, 1836, an arbitrary combination of letters from *απλοος* [aploos: simple] and *ορνις* [ornis: bird] (Bruce & McAllan 1990), was first established in combination with the feminine adjectives *fusca* and *marginata*, and is thus feminine.

***Brachypteracias*** Lafresnaye, 1834, an arbitrary combination of letters from *brachypterus* and *Coracias*, was first established in combination with a word not indicative of a particular gender (*pittoides*), and with the latinized masculine adjective *leptosomus*, and is thus masculine.

***Chlorestes*** Reichenbach, 1854, an arbitrary combination of letters from *χλωρος* [chloros: green] and *εσθης* [esthes: dress], was first established in combination with several words not indicative of a particular gender, and with the feminine adjectives *coerulea*, *prasina*, and *nitidissima*, and is thus feminine. Whereas *esthes* (as in *Amauresthes* Reichenbach, 1862, and *Lemuresthes* Wolters, 1949) is the transliteration of *εσθης* [esthes], *estes* is not, because the Latin “t” represents the Greek τ [tau], not the Greek θ [theta: th] (ICZN 1985: Appendix B). Note, however, that *εσθης* [esthes: dress], too, is a feminine noun.

***Foulehaio*** Reichenbach, 1852, from the Tongan native name “foulehaio”, was first established in combination with the masculine adjective *musicus*, and is thus masculine.

***Peneothello*** Mathews, 1920, an arbitrary combination of the Latin adverb *pene* [almost] and the name of a Shakespearian character (Othello), does not reproduce “exactly” a noun having a gender in a modern European language (ICZN 1999, Art. 30.2.1). Mathews (1920) used the combination *Peneothello sigillata* in the index of his work, thus establishing the name as feminine.

### 10) Names of which the gender was neither specified nor indicated

If the gender of a name was neither expressly specified by its author, nor indicated by a combination with adjectival names of the originally included nominal species, the name is to be treated as masculine, except that, if it ends in *a* the gender is feminine, and if it ends in *um*, *on*, or *u*, the gender is neuter (ICZN 1999: Art. 30.2.4). Therefore:

***Aratinga*** Spix, 1824, formed from the Tupi Indian word “arucatinga”, was first established in combination with several masculine Latin adjectives, including *aureus* and *luteus*, and with the feminine geographical adjective *caixana*. The gender is thus not clearly indicated by the author, and *Aratinga* must be treated as feminine because it ends in *a*.

***Certhiaxis*** Lesson, 1844, arbitrarily formed from *Certhia* and *Synallaxis*, was not combined by Lesson with the originally included nominal species (*fide* Ménégaux 1913), and is thus masculine.

***Chlidonias*** Rafinesque, 1822, arbitrarily formed from *χελιδων* [chelidon: swallow] or *χελιδοντιος* [chelidonios: swallow-like], is masculine whether or not it

was originally combined with the noun phrase *melanops*, the type by monotypy [original not seen].

**Delichon** Horsfield & Moore, 1854, an anagram of *Chelidon*, was first established in combination with *nipalensis*, an adjective not indicative of a particular gender, and must thus be treated as neuter because it ends in *on*. It may be argued that masculine and feminine are the only options allowed by the adjective *nipalensis*, but in that case *Delichon* would be masculine, and certainly not feminine as currently treated. However, Articles 30.2.3 and 30.2.4 (ICZN 1999) are clear: "... the name takes **the** gender indicated by its combination with one or more adjectival species-group names ... (30.2.3). If no gender was ... indicated, the name is to be treated as masculine, except that, if the name ends in ...-on, ... the gender is neuter" (30.2.4).

**Gymnopathys** Bonaparte, 1857, ending in a word of unknown origin [see *Pithys*, below], was first established in combination with an adjective not indicative of a particular gender (*pectoralis*, the type by monotypy), and is thus masculine [original not seen].

**Heliothryx** Boie, 1831, arbitrarily formed from  $\eta\lambda\iota\omicron\varsigma$  [*helios*: sun] and  $\theta\rho\iota\chi$  [*thrix*: hair], was not combined by Boie with the originally included nominal species, and is thus masculine. Whereas *thrix* (as in *Leiothrix* and *Metopothrix*; see Section 2, above), is the transliterated noun  $\theta\rho\iota\chi$  [*thrix*], this is not the case for *thryx* because the Latin "y" represents the Greek  $\upsilon$  [upsilon: u], not the Greek  $\iota$  [iota: i] (ICZN 1985: Appendix B).

**Henicopernis** Gray, 1859, formed on *Pernis* Cuvier, 1816, was first established in the combination *Pernis (Henicopernis) longicauda*, and is thus masculine. The name *longicauda* is a noun phrase, not a feminine adjective. It appears that Cuvier (1816) erred when he indicated that *Pernis* is formed from the Greek "pernis" or "pernès", "a bird of prey". Such words [" $\pi\epsilon\rho\nu\iota\varsigma$ " or " $\pi\epsilon\rho\nu\eta\varsigma$ "] do not exist in Greek in the nominative singular. *Pernis* is rather an arbitrary combination of letters from the masculine noun  $\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\nu\iota\varsigma$  [*pternis*: a hawk] (Liddell & Scott 1996).

**Ketupa** Lesson, 1831, formed from the Malay word "ketupok", was first established in combination with words not indicative of a particular gender (*javensis* and *leschenaultii*), and is thus feminine because it ends in *a*.

**Lewinia** Gray, 1855, formed from the name of J.W. Lewin, has the noun *lewini* as its only originally included nominal species, and is thus feminine because it ends in *a*.

**Mitu** Lesson, 1831, from the Tupi Indian word "mitu", was not combined by Lesson with the originally included nominal species, and is thus neuter because it ends in *u*.

**Northiella** Mathews, 1912, formed from the name of A.J. North, has the noun phrase *haematogaster* as its only originally included nominal species, and is thus feminine because it ends in *a*.

**Phylidonyris** Lesson, 1831, arbitrarily formed from the French noun "phylédon" and the Greek noun  $\kappa\iota\nu\nu\rho\iota\varsigma$  [*kinnuris*], was not combined by Lesson with the originally included nominal species, and is thus masculine.

*Pithys* Vieillot, 1818, a word of unknown origin, was first established in combination with the noun phrase *leucops*, and is thus masculine. Even if viewed as an arbitrary combination of letters from Greek words such as Πυτις [Putis: a nymph] or Πυθίς [Puthis: daughter of Delphos (Grimal 1982)], *Pithys* would also be masculine.

*Ramphotrigo* Gray, 1855, arbitrarily formed from ραμφος [ramphos: bill] and τριγωνος [trigonos: triangular] or τριγωνον [trigonon: triangle, triangular], has "*Pl. ruficaudus*" [= *Platyrhynchus ruficauda* Spix, 1825] as its only originally included nominal species, and is thus neuter because it ends in *on*. Note that "*ruficaudus*" is not an adjective, but an erroneously modified noun phrase.

*Seleucidis* Lesson, 1835, arbitrarily formed from the French noun "séleucide", as specified by Lesson (1835), was first established in combination with the adjective *acanthilis*, not indicative of a particular gender, and is thus masculine. Even if viewed as originating from the Greek noun σελευκίς [seleukis: a bird] or the Latin noun *seleucis* [a bird], but with a changed ending, *Seleucidis* would also be masculine (ICZN 1999: Art. 30.1.4.2, 30.1.4.5; see Section 7c, above).

*Touit* Gray, 1855, formed from the Tupi Indian word "tuïete", has the noun *hueti* as its only originally included nominal species, and is thus masculine.

*Xolmis* Boie, 1826, a word of unknown origin, was not combined by Boie with the originally included nominal species, and is thus masculine.

## Names of which the gender was specifically determined by the ICZN

### 11) Names on the Official List of Generic Names

As explained in ICZN's Direction 26 (Hemming 1955), a name placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* is attributed a gender as part of the ICZN ruling. These gender indications do not necessarily conform to the present Code. For example, *Aix* would be masculine, while *Threskiornis* and *Hydrobates* would be feminine according to Art. 30.1.4.2 (ICZN 1999); however, these names have been ruled to be respectively feminine [*Aix* (Hemming 1955)] and masculine [*Threskiornis* and *Hydrobates* (ICZN 1992a, 1992b)], a move in accordance with the current usage. A name or nomenclatural act entered in an *Official Index* has the status attributed to it in the relevant ruling(s) (ICZN 1999: Art. 80.2, 80.7.1), and "no ruling given by the Commission in relation to a particular work, name, or nomenclatural act is to be set aside without the consent of the Commission" (ICZN 1999: Art. 80.9). Therefore:

*Coracias* Linnaeus, 1758, the masculine Greek noun κορακίας [korakias: chough], is masculine as ruled by ICZN's Opinion 404 (Hemming 1956a), as well as according to Art. 30.1.2 (ICZN 1999).

*Numida* Linnaeus, 1766, the masculine Latin noun *Numida* [a Numidian], is masculine as ruled by ICZN's Direction 89 (Hemming 1958), as well as according to Art. 30.1.1 (ICZN 1999).

*Brotogeris* Vigors, 1825, modified from the Greek adjective βροτογηρῦς [brotogerus: human-voiced], was not combined with a species-group name when



originally established, and would be masculine according to ICZN's Articles 30.1, 30.1.3, 30.1.4.2 (1999). However, *Brotogetis* is feminine as ruled by ICZN's Direction 26 (Hemming 1955).

*Manucodia* Boddaert, 1783, formed from Malay words, was originally established in combination with the latinized feminine adjective *chalybea*, and would be feminine according to ICZN's Articles 30.2, 30.2.3 (1999). However, *Manucodia* is masculine as ruled by ICZN's Direction 26 (Hemming 1955).

*Ptiloris* Swainson, 1825, ends in the feminine Greek noun ρις [ris: nose], and would be feminine according to ICZN's Art. 30.1.2 (1999), as is *Stachyris* Hodgson, 1844. However, *Ptiloris* is masculine as ruled by ICZN's Direction 26 (Hemming 1955).

*Strigops* Gray, 1845, a compound name ending in *ops*, originally established in combination with the latinized masculine adjective *habroptilus*, would be masculine according to ICZN's Art. 30.1.4.3 (1999). However, *Strigops* is feminine as ruled by ICZN's Direction 26 (Hemming 1955).

*Helmitheros* Rafinesque, 1819, is derived from the Greek verb θηραω [therao: to hunt] (Coes 1903, Jobling 1991, Donovan & Ouellet 1993), on the model of the masculine and feminine Greek word συνθηρος [suntheros: hunting with, fellowhuntress]. *Helmitheros* was originally established in combination with the masculine adjective *migratorius*, and would be masculine according to ICZN's Articles 30.1, 30.1.4.2 (1999). However, perhaps on the mistaken assumption that *Helmitheros* ended in the neuter Greek noun θερος [theros: summer], ICZN's Opinion 412 ruled it to be neuter (Hemming 1956b: 207).

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## Appendix

Correct spelling of selected species-group names when combined with the genera treated herewith.

F: feminine; M: masculine; N: neuter; (figures in parentheses refer to sections in text); (inv.): invariable nouns and noun phrases that could be confused with adjectival names; see also David & Gosselin (2002) for the gender agreement of species-group names.

Genus name	Correct spelling of selected species-group names
<i>Acanthornis</i> , F (7b):	<i>magna</i> .
<i>Acropternis</i> , M (7c):	<i>infuscatus</i> .
<i>Actinis</i> , M (7c):	<i>macularius</i> .
<i>Agapornis</i> , M (7b):	<i>abletaneus</i> , <i>canus</i> , <i>catumbella</i> (inv.), <i>nanus</i> , <i>personatus</i> , <i>pullarius</i> , <i>swinderianus</i> , <i>taranta</i> (inv.).
<i>Aglaeactis</i> , F (2):	<i>caumatonota</i> , <i>pamela</i> (inv.), <i>parvula</i> , <i>ruficauda</i> (inv.).
<i>Agriornis</i> , M (7b):	<i>andecola</i> (inv.), <i>albicauda</i> (inv.), <i>intermedius</i> , <i>leucurus</i> , <i>lividus</i> , <i>maritimus</i> , <i>micropterus</i> , <i>montanus</i> , <i>murinus</i> , <i>solitarius</i> .

- Alopochen*, F (7b): *aegyptiaca*.
- Amaurornis*, F (7b): *flavirostra* (inv.), *inepta*, *isabellina*, *javanica*, *leucomelana*, *midnicobarica*, *moluccana*, *olivacea*, *pallida*, *phoenicurus* (inv.), *ruficrissa* (inv.), *ultima*.
- Amblyornis*, F (7b): *germana*, *inornata*, *nubicola* (inv.).
- Ammomanes*, F (7b): *burra*, *cinctura* (inv.)\*, *darica*, *erythrochroa* (inv.), *iranica*, *isabellina*, *mya* (inv.), *phoenicura*, *saturata*, *testacea*.
- Ammoperdix*, M (7b): *intermedius*, *peraticus*.
- Ampelion*, M (2): *rubrocristatus*, *rufaxilla* (inv.).
- Andigena*, F (6): *cucullata*, *hypoglauca*, *spilorhynchus* (inv.)\*\* [contra David & Gosselin 2002]
- Anthreptes*, M (7c): *rhodolaemus*, *tephrolaemus* [not *rhodolaema*, *tephrolaema* as in Peters (1967), etc.].
- Anthropoides*, M (5): *paradiseus*.
- Aplonis*, F (9): *pachyrampha* [not *pachyramphus* as in Peters 1962), etc.].
- Ara*, M (8): *ambiguus*, *ararauna* (inv.), *bolivianus*, *cyanopterus*, *chloropterus*, *manilatus*, *maracana* (inv.), *mexicanus*, *severus*.
- Aramides*, M (5): *cajanea* (inv.), *calopterus*, *mexicanus*, *pacificus*, *saracura* (inv.), *ypecaha* (inv.).
- Aratinga*, F (10): *acuticaudata*, *aeruginosa*, *alticola* (inv.), *aurea*, *auricapillus* (inv.), *caixana*, *chloroptera*, *frontata*, *griseipecta* (inv.), *guarouba* (inv.), *haemorrhous* (inv.)\*\*, *holochlora*, *jandaya* (inv.), *leucophthalma*, *mitrata*, *nana*, *neoxena*, *propinqua*, *strenua*, *surinama*, *xanthogenia*.
- Augastes*, M (7b): *lumachella* (inv.), *scutatus*.
- Bambusicola*, M (7a): *thoracicus*.
- Basilornis*, M (7b): *galeatus*, *mirandus*.
- Bleda*, M (1): *canicapillus* (inv.), *eximius*, *notatus*, *syndactylus*.
- Brachypteracias*, M (9): *leptosomus*, *squamiger*.
- Brotogeris*, F (11): *chrysosema* (inv.), *chrysoptera*, *cyanoptera*, *pyrrhoptera*, *tirica* (inv.), *tuipara* (inv.), *versicolurus* (inv.)\*.
- Butorides*, F (5): *actophila*, *albolimbata*, *atricapilla* (inv.), *carcinophila*, *cinerea*, *javanica*, *macrorhyncha*, *spodiogaster* (inv.), *striata*.
- Callaeas*, M (7c): *cinereus*.
- Caloperdix*, M (7b): *ocellatus*, *oculeus*, *sumatranus*.
- Carpornis*, F (7b): *cucullata*, *melanocephala*.
- Casiornis*, M (7b): *fuscus*, *rufus*.
- Certhiaxis*, M (10): *albicapilla* (inv.), *albigula* (inv.), *cinnamomeus*, *cisandinus*, *curtatus*, *demissus*, *dissitus*, *furcatus*, *goyanus*, *gutturatus*, *hypostictus*, *marabinus*, *mustelinus*, *obsoletus*, *pallidus*, *peruvianus*, *pyrrhophius*, *russeolus*, *semicinereus*, *subcristatus*, *sulphurifer*, *valencianus*, *vulpecula* (inv.), *vulpinus*.
- Ceryle*, M (7c): *caurinus*, *giganteus*, *guttulatus*, *leucomelanurus*, *maximus*, *pallidus*, *stellatus*, *syriacus*, *torquatus*.
- Chaetornis*, F (7b): *striata*.
- Chen*, F (7b): *atlantica*, *canagica*.

- Chionis*, M (7c): *albus*.
- Chlidonias*, M (7c): *hybrida* (inv.), *indicus*, *javanicus*, *leucopterus*, *niger*.
- Chlorestes*, F (9): *notata*, *obsoleta*.
- Chlorornis*, M (7b): *bolivianus*, *celatus*, *dilutus*.
- Chthonicola*, M (7a): *sagittatus*.
- Cinclodes*, M (5): *columbianus*, *patagonicus* [not *columbiana*, *patagonica*, as in Peters (1951), etc.].
- Cinnyris*, M (7b): *aeger*, *afēr*, *alter*, *andamanicus*, *arestus*, *asiaticus*, *aurora* (inv.), *bifasciatus*, *buvuma* (inv.), *chalceus*, *chalybeus*, *chloropygius*, *coccinigastrus*, *cupreus*, *erythrocerus*, *exquisitus*, *fasciatus*, *flavigastra* (inv.), *frenatus*, *fuscus*, *habessinicus*, *hindustanicus*, *inclusus*, *infrenatus*, *intermedius*, *lotenius*, *lucidipectus* (inv.), *melanogastrus*, *microrhynchus*, *minullus*, *mohelicus*, *notatus*, *ornatus*, *orphogaster* (inv.), *osea* (inv.), *polyclystus*, *proselius*, *palchellus*, *regius*, *souimanga* (inv.), *strophium* (inv.), *suahelicus*, *superbus*, *talatala* (inv.), *usambaricus*, *venustus*.
- Cissopis*, M (7c): *leverianus*.
- Cisticola*, M (7a): *ambiguus*, *amphilectus*, *angusticauda* (inv.), *anonymus*, *arcanus*, *argenteus*, *aridulus*, *arundicola* (inv.), *awemba* (inv.), *bodessa* (inv.), *brachypterus*, *galiginus*, *cherina* (inv.), *chiniana* (inv.), *cinereolus*, *cinnamomeus*, *cisticola* (inv.), *dexter*, *diminutus*, *distinctus*, *dumicola* (inv.), *egregius*, *elusus*, *emendatus*, *equicaudatus*, *eremicus*, *erythrocephalus*, *eximius*, *ferrugineus*, *fulvicapilla* (inv.), *fuscicapilla* (inv.), *griseus*, *guinea* (inv.), *haematocephala* (inv.)\*, *haesitatus*, *hypoxanthus*, *inexpectatus*, *isabellinus*, *isodactylus*, *katanga* (inv.), *lineocapilla* (inv.), *loanda* (inv.), *luapula* (inv.), *lufira* (inv.), *maculatus*, *malaya* (inv.), *marginatus*, *mashona* (inv.), *mbeya* (inv.), *melanurus*, *modestus*, *mongalla* (inv.), *monticola* (inv.), *namaqua* (inv.), *namba* (inv.), *nanus*, *neuroticus*, *nigrostriatus*, *niloticus*, *nyasa* (inv.), *nyika* (inv.), *omalurus*, *oreophilus*, *perennius*, *perplexus*, *perpullus*, *petrophilus*, *polionotus*, *procerus*, *pyrrhomitra* (inv.), *restrictus*, *robustus*, *rufilatus*, *ruficapilla* (inv.), *rusticus*, *rufus*, *scotopterus*, *semifasciatus*, *semirufus*, *suahelicus*, *subruficapilla* (inv.), *sylvia* (inv.), *tacturnus*, *tenebricosus*, *tonga* (inv.), *ukamba* (inv.), *validus*, *venustulus*, *victoria* (inv.), *wambara* (inv.), *winneba* (inv.).
- Climacteris*, M (7c): *inexpectatus*, *leucophaeus*, *melanotus*, *melanurus*, *olinda* (inv.), *picumnus* (inv.), *rufus*, *superciliosus*.
- Colonia*, F (1): *colonus* (inv.), *fuscicapillus* (inv.), *leuconota*, *poecilonota*.
- Conopias*, M (7c): *albovittatus*, *distinctus*, *inornatus*, *parvus*, *trivirgatus*.
- Coracias*, M (11): *abyssinicus*, *caudatus*, *cyanogaster* (inv.), *garrulus*, *indicus*, *mosambicus*, *noevius*, *spatulatus*.
- Cormobates*, F (7b): *inexpectata*, *intermedia*, *leucophaea*.
- Corythopis*, M (7c): *subtorquatus*, *torquatus*.
- Creurgops*, M (4): *dentatus*.
- Cyanochen*, F (7b): *cyanoptera*.
- Cyclarhis*, F (2): *cantica*, *flavipectus* (inv.), *ochrocephala*, *parva*, *saturata*.

- Cyornis*, M (7b): *caeruleatus, coeruleatus, concretus, cyaneus, dialilaemus, djampeanus, hainanus, hyacinthinus, indochina* (inv.), *lamprus, lepidulus, ligus, omissus, peromissus, rufigastra* (inv.), *superbus, turcosus*.
- Delichon*, N (10): *cashmiriense, dasypus* (inv.), *lagopodum, meridionale, nigrimentale, nipalense, urbicum*.
- Diglossopsis*, M (7c): *cyaneus, glaucus, indigoticus, medius, obscurus, pallidus, saturatus, tryanthinus*.
- Dives*, M (7a): *atroviolaceus*.
- Drymodes*, F (7b): *brunneopygia, pallida*.
- Emblema*, N (1): *bellum, guttatum, interpositum, oculatum, pictum*.
- Eremopterix*, M (7c): *khama* (inv.), *griseus, leucopareia* (inv.), *melanocephalus, signatus*.
- Eriocnemis*, F (2): *catharina* (inv.), *mosquera* (inv.), *sapphiropygia, smaragdinipectus* (inv.), *vestita*.
- Eudynamys*, M (7c): *corvinus, cyanocephalus, malayanus, melanorhynchus, minimus, picatus, scolopaceus, subcyanocephalus*.
- Eumyias*, M (7c): *albicaudatus, ruficrissa* (inv.), *sordidus, thalassinus*.
- Eutoxeres*, M (7b): *aquila* (inv.), *heterurus, mundus*.
- Foulehaio*, M (9): *carunculatus*.
- Garrulax*, M (6): *erythrolaemus* [not *erythrolaema* as in Peters (1964), etc.].
- Geotrygon*, F (2): *leucometopia* [not *leucometopius* as in Peters (1937), etc.].
- Glaucis*, M (7c): *aeneus, columbianus, hirsutus*.
- Graminicola*, M (7a): *sinicus, striatus*.
- Gymnopathys*, M (10): *castaneus, lunulatus, maculatus, pallidigula* (inv.), *pallidus, peruanus, rufigula* (inv.).
- Heliactin*, F (2): *bilophus* (inv.)\*, *cornuta*.
- Heliolais*, M (7c) *erythropterus, jodopterus, rhodopterus*.
- Heliopais*, M (7b): *personatus*.
- Heliotryx*, M (10): *auriculatus, auritus, phainolaemus*.
- Helmitheros*, N (11): *vermivorum*.
- Henicopernis*, M (10): *fraterculus* (inv.), *infuscatus, longicauda* (inv.), *minimus*.
- Heteromyias*, M (7c): *atricapilla* (inv.).
- Hylacola*, F (7a): *cauta, pyrrhopygia*.
- Hylophylax*, M (7b): *consobrinus, inexpectatus, lepidonotus, naevius, nigrigula* (inv.), *obscurus, ochraceus, peruvianus, poecilnotus, punctulatus, subochraceus, vidua* (inv.).
- Hymenops*, M (4): *andinus, perspicillatus*.
- Illadopsis*, F (2): *abyssinica, albipectus* (inv.), *dilutior, extrema, gularis, iboensis, kivuensis, loima* (inv.), *moloneyana, monachus* (inv.), *poensis, puguensis, pyrrhoptera, rufipennis*.
- Iridophanes*, M (7b): *aureinucha* (inv.), *pulcherrimus*.
- Iridosornis*, M (7b): *bolivianus, ignicapillus* (inv.), *porphyrocephalus*.
- Jacamerops*, M (4): *aureus*.
- Ketupa*, F (10): *piscivora*.

- Lagopus*, F (1): *alba, capta, helvetica, hibernica, hyperborea, japonica, lapopus* (inv.), *leucoptera, leucura, macrorhyncha, muta, pyrenaica, rossica, saturata, scotica, transbaicalica, ungavus* (inv.), *variegata*.
- Lampornis*, M (7b): *calolaemus* [not *calolaema* as in Peters (1945), etc.].
- Laniisoma*, N (2): *venezuelense*.
- Leucopternis*, M (2): *lacernulatus, plumbeus, polionotus, schistaceus, semiplumbeus*.
- Lewinia*, F (10): *brachipus* (inv.), *capta, insulsa, mirifica*.
- Lochmias*, M (7c): *castanonotus, nematura* (inv.)\*\*, *obscuratus, sororius*.
- Lophornis*, M (7b): *brachylophus, chalybeus, magnificus, ornatus, pavoninus, punctigula* (inv.), *stictolophus*.
- Lophortyx*, F (7b): *achrusteria, californica, decolorata, fulvipectus* (inv.), *impedita, orecta, plumbea, sana*.
- Lophozosterops*, M (4): *analogus, elongatus, hartertianus, javanicus, stachyrinus, subcristatus*.
- Loxops*, M (4): *coccineus, ochraceus, rufus*.
- Lymnocyptes*, M (7b): *minimus*.
- Machetornis*, F (7b): *rixosa*.
- Macrodipteryx*, F (2): *vexillarius* (inv.).
- Manucodia*, M (11): *alter, ater, subalter, chalybatus, purpureoviolaceus*.
- Melanoperdix* M (7b): *niger*.
- Melozona*, F (2): *biarcuata, rubricata*.
- Mesitornis*, M (7b): *variegatus*.
- Metopothrix*, F (2): *aurantiaca*.
- Microrhopias*, M (7c): *albicauda* (inv.), *consobrinus, microstictus, virgatus*.
- Milvago*, F (1): *chimachima* (inv.), *cordata*.
- Mitu*, N (10): *tomentosum, tuberosum*.
- Muscisaxicola*, M (7a): *albilora* (inv.), *alpinus, argentina* (inv.), *capistratus, cinereus, columbianus, flavinucha* (inv.), *griseus, maclovianus*.
- Myiopagis*, F (2): *subcinerea* [not *subcinereus* as in Peters (1979b), etc.].
- Neochen*, F (7b): *jubata*.
- Neocrex*, F (2): *colombiana* [not *columbiana* as in David & Gosselin (2002), etc.].
- Nigrita*, M (1): *candidus, canicapillus* (inv.), *diabolicus, fusconotus* (inv.)\*, *schistaceus, sparsinguttatus*.
- Northiella*, F (10): *haematogaster* (inv.), *haematorrhous* (inv.)\*\*.
- Numida*, M (11): *coronatus, galeatus, intermedius, maximus, mitratus, papillosus*.
- Nyctornis*, M (7b): *amictus, brevicaudatus*.
- Oreortyx*, M (7b): *eremophilus, pictus, plumifer*.
- Orthonyx*, M (2): *victorianus*.
- Pachycare*, N (2): *flavogriseum, subaurantium, subpallidum*.
- Paramythia*, F (2): *alpina, brevicauda* (inv.), *montium* (inv.), *olivacea*.
- Penelopides*, M (5): *basilanicus, exarhatus, subniger*.
- Peneothello*, F (9): *atricapilla* (inv.), *bimaculata, cryptoleuca, cyanus* (inv.), *maxima, quadrimaculata, sigillata, subcyanea, vicaria*.
- Phapitreron*, M (7b): *amethystinus, maculipectus* (inv.).

- Philentoma*, F (3): *caesia, dubia, pyrhoptera, velata.*
- Philydor*, N (2): *acritum, amaurote, anxium, assimile, atricapillus (inv.), bolivianum, chapadense, cognitum, colligatum, columbianum, cuchiverus (inv.), diluviale, dimidiatum, erythrocerum, erythronotum, erythropterum, flavipectus (inv.), fuscipenne, fuscum, guttulatum, lineatum, lyra (inv.), mentale, montanum, ochrogaster (inv.), oleagineum, pallidum, perijanum, panerythrum, ruficaudatum, ruficrissa (inv.), rufosuperciliatum, rufum, simile, striaticolle, striatum, strigillatum, striolatum, subalare, subfulvum, subulatum, temporale, venezuelanum, virgatum.*
- Phylidonyris*, M (10): *braba (inv.), caudatus, halmaturinus, indistinctus, inornatus, niger, pyrropterus, undulatus.*
- Pinicola*, F (7a): *californica, eschatosia, flammula (inv.), leucura, montana, pacata, subhimalaya.*
- Pionites*, M (5): *leucogaster (inv.), melanocephalus, pallidus, xanthomerius, xanthurus.*
- Piprites*, F (5): *boliviana, perijana, pileata.*
- Pithys*, M (10): *brevibarba (inv.), castaneus, peruvianus.*
- Prionops*, M (4): *angolicus, concinnatus, cristatus, gabela (inv.), graculinus, intermedius, melanopterus, plumatus, poliocephalus, poliophus.*
- Procnias*, M (6): *albus, carnobarba (inv.), tricarunculatus.*
- Pseudocolopteryx*, F (2): *dinelliana.*
- Ptiloris*, M (11): *magnificus, paradiseus.*
- Pygoscelis*, M (7c): *antarcticus, papua (inv.), taeniatus.*
- Pyrrhomyias*, M (7c): *cinnamomeus, pyrropterus.*
- Ramphotrigon*, N (10): *bolivianum, fuscicauda (inv.), megacephalum, pectorale, ruficauda (inv.), venezuelense.*
- Rhinomyias*, M (7c): *additus, brunneatus, colonus (inv.), isola (inv.), nicobaricus, olivaceus, perolivaceus, ruficauda (inv.), ruficrissa (inv.), subsolanus, zamboanga (inv.).*
- Rhodopechys*, M (7b): *alienus, amantum (inv.), githagineus, mongolicus, obsoletus, sanguineus.*
- Rhopornis*, M (7b): *ardesiacus.*
- Rhyacornis*, F (7b): *fuliginosa.*
- Rupicola*, M (7a): *peruvianus, rupicola (inv.), sanguinolentus, saturatus.*
- Saxicola*, M (7a): *albofasciatus, albonotatus, altivagus, armenicus, atratus, bifasciatus, burmanicus, caprata (inv.), cognatus, ferreus, fruticola (inv.), indicus, leucurus, luctuosus, macrorhynchus, maurus, moptanus, pallidigula (inv.), promiscuus, pyrropterus, rubetra (inv.), rubicola (inv.), sibilla (inv.), torquatus, variegatus.*
- Saxicoloides*, M (5): *erythrurus, fulicatus, intermedius, leucopterus.*
- Sayornis*, M (7b): *annicola (inv.), aquaticus, pallidus, saya (inv.), semiater.*
- Schiffornis*, F (7b): *aenea, amazona, dumicola (inv.), intermedia, olivacea, stenorhyncha, turdina.*
- Schoenicola*, M (7a): *platyrus.*
- Schoeniophylax*, M (7b): *phryganophilus.*
- Seleucidis*, M (10): *melanoleucus.*



- Siphonorhis*, F (2): *americana*.
- Siptornopsis*, F (2): *hypochondriaca*.
- Speiros*, M (4): *brunneus, leucophoeus, melanocephalus*.
- Spiziapteryx*, F (2): *circumcincta*.
- Stelgidopteryx*, F (2): *cacabata, psammochroa*.
- Strigops*, F (11): *habroptila*.
- Sypheotides*, M (5): *indicus*.
- Tchagra*, M (8): *armenus, cathemagmenus, confusus, cruentus, cucullatus, habessinicus, mandanus, minutus, mozambicus, nothus, pallidus, remotus, rufofuscus, senegalus, tchagra* (inv.).
- Tiaris*, M (6): *canorus, fuliginosus, fumosus, haplochroma* (inv.), *intermedius, obscurus, olivaceus, omissus, pacificus, pauper* (inv.), *pusillus, ravidus*.
- Tigriornis*, F (7b): *leucolopha*.
- Todiramphus*, M (3): *abyssinicus, albicilla* (inv.), *albonotatus, amoenus, anachoreta* (inv.), *australasia* (inv.), *azelus, brachyurus, chloropterus, cinnamominus, colonus* (inv.), *dammerianus, enigma* (inv.), *eximius, incinctus, interpositus, laubmannianus, leucopygius, mala* (inv.), *marinus, melanodera* (inv.), *nigrocyanus, obscurus, ornatus, pilbara* (inv.), *pyrrhopygius, regina* (inv.), *sacer, sanctus, saurophagus, sordidus, stictolaemus, torresianus, tutus, veneratus, vicina* (inv.).
- Touit*, M (10): *batavicus, dilectissimus, melanonotus, purpuratus, stictopterus, surdus*.
- Treron*, M (7b): *ada* (inv.), *adinus, apicauda* (inv.), *aromaticus, bicinctus, brevicera* (inv.), *calvus, chlorigaster* (inv.), *chloropterus, curvirostra* (inv.), *erimacrus, filipinus, glaucus, griseicapilla* (inv.), *griseicauda* (inv.), *hainanus, haliplous, hypothapsinus, javanus, laotinus, medioximus, mesochlous, miza* (inv.), *modestus, nasica* (inv.), *oblitus, oxyurus, parvus, pegus, permagnus, phoenicopterus, pompadora* (inv.), *psittaceus, pulverulentus, purpureus, smicrus, sororius, sphenurus, waalia* (inv.), *xenius, zaleptus*.
- Tricholaema*, F (3): *diademata, flavipunctata, frontata, hirsuta, lacrymosa, leucomelas* (inv.), *massaica, melanocephala*.
- Turdoides*, F (5): *atra, clamosa, caudata, cinerea, fulva, griseosquamata, hyperythra, hypoleuca, hyposticta, keniana, lacuum* (inv.), *leucocephala, leucopygia, limbata, malabarica, maroccana, platycirca, plebejus* (inv.), *querula, rubiginosa, sindiana, sonivia, squamulata, stictilaema, striata, subrufa, tapobanus* (inv.), *tenebrosa*.
- Turnix*, M (8): *baweanus, castanotus, fasciatus, floresianus, furvus, hottentottus, lepuranus, lucianus, maculosus, melanogaster* (inv.), *melanotus, nanus, ocellatus, rostratus, rufilatus, saturatus, sumbanus, sylvaticus, varius*.
- Urolais*, M (7c): *cinderella* (inv.), *epichlorus*.
- Xanthotis*, M (7c): *filiger, macleayanus, polygrammus*.
- Xolmis*, M (10): *cinereus, coronatus, dominicanus, niveus, pepoaza* (inv.), *rubetra* (inv.), *velatus*.
- Zosterops*, M (4): *abyssinicus, anomalus, atricapilla* (inv.), *basilanicus, borbonicus, brevicauda* (inv.), *chlorocephalus, chrysolemus, cinereus, citrinella* (inv.), *conspicillatus, delicatulus, egregius, erythropleurus, eurycricotus, exiguus,*

*ficedulinus, flavissimus, flavus, floridanus, fuscicapilla* (inv.), *gregarius, griseonota* (inv.)\*, *griseotinctus, hainanus, halmaturinus, hypoxanthus, inornatus, intermedius, japonicus, kasaicus, luteus, luzonicus, maderaspatanus, majusculus, mauritanus, melanurus, minutus, modestus, montanus, nicobaricus, oblitus, olivaceus, obstinatus, oreophilus, pallidus, palpebrosus, perplexus, poliogastrus, rennellianus, semiflavus, silvanus, socotranus, splendidus, stenocricotus, strenuus, surdus, tephropleurus, ternatanus, tetiparius, ultimus, unicus, vellalavella* (inv.), *viridicatus, xanthochroa* (inv.).

\* This name is not a latinized Greek adjective, but a noun phrase formed by a Latin adjective and a latinized Greek noun.

\*\* This name is not a latinized Greek adjective, but a noun phrase formed by two latinized Greek nouns.

## The New Caledonian Owlet-nightjar *Aegotheles savesi* rediscovered?

by Joe A. Tobias & Jonathan M. M. Ekstrom

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In April 1880 a strange bird was caught after it flew through the open window of a house in the village of Tongué, at the foot of Mount Koghi in southern New Caledonia; the specimen was passed by M. Saves to E. L. Layard who described it as *Aegotheles savesi* (Layard & Layard 1881). The only other tangible evidence of the New Caledonian Owlet-nightjar are some fossilised bones discovered in Quaternary cave deposits c.65 km northwest of Nouméa, near Boulouparis (Balouet & Olson 1989), and a 1913 specimen held in Rome that went unnoticed until 1999 (C. Violani & C. M. Fisher *in litt.* 1999). Despite considerable attention focused on the forests of New Caledonia (Mayr 1941, 1945, Warner 1947, Delacour 1966, Stokes 1980, Létocart 1995, Maruia/CI 1998), no new records of the owlet-nightjar emerged, apart from a handful of unsubstantiated reports from the 1930s–1960s, three from southern New Caledonia and one from the Loyalty islands (Macmillan 1939, Ekstrom *et al.* 2000, *in press*). The species has thus long been presumed extinct by many authorities (e.g. King 1981). Given the mystery surrounding its status, ecology and taxonomy (Olson *et al.* 1987), its apparent rediscovery is of great interest.

We had conducted almost five months intensive fieldwork in New Caledonia when, at 1840 h on 5 November 1998, an unfamiliar bird looking like a large *Aegotheles* sp. flew across a disused logging road in the Rivière Ni valley on the western flank of the Massif de Kouakoué, Province Sud. By this time, the relatively depauperate avifauna of the islands was totally familiar to us, and thus the sudden appearance at dusk of an oddly shaped species came as a surprise, especially after so many weeks of striving and failing to encounter any night birds, apart from Barn